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But, there the fact stands, a country without strikes, and a prosperous country, though a little one. Pride may resist, obstacles may raise new objections, even temporary failure may befall the generous effort to substitute reason for starvation and brute violence, with many of the consequences of famine, pestilence and war. Theoretical anticipations of failure will be forgotten if success is gained, even on a moderate scale. The essential factors of an argument and a consideration of criticisms are found in this little volume, and it will be read hopefully by many who have not already made up their minds that civil war is the natural form of bargaining.

C. R. HENDERSON.

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*Les industries à domicile en Belgique*, Vol. II. Bruxelles: J. Lebègue et C<sup>ie</sup>. 1900. 8vo, pp. 225, 79, 156.

THIS volume contains monographs on three domestic industries in Belgium. They are interesting illustrations of a method of detailed study and are valuable as a magazine of statistical and other data relating to the life of the people of Belgium.

The first paper, by Ernest Dubois, is devoted to the linen weavers in Flanders (209 pages), and the analysis of topics will serve for the other two papers, since all are constructed upon the same plan. In the introduction the author sketches the history of the linen industry in Flanders, and characterizes the various branches, and describes the physical, demographic, economic, social, and moral environment.

Under the head of commercial organization there are four chapters: the origin and economic evolution of this kind of industry, and the technical process; the relation of manufacturer, overseer, and operative, with technical details; credit and capital; supplies, home and external markets, and competition with foreigners; crisis in prices and wages.

The second title, industrial organization, covers the topics of the origin of the operatives, the apprentice system, the employment of women, the wage contract, modes of remuneration, the truck system, duration of labor, unemployment, habitations, hygienic and sanitary conditions, food, associates, and labor legislation. An appendix contains diagrams and cartograms which illustrate the commercial and industrial tendencies. The second paper (79 pages), by Maurice Ansiaux, treats in the same way the industry of straw plaiting in the

valley of Geer, provinces of Liège and Limbourg. The third essay, (156 pages), by de Pélidray and others, describes the situation in the shoemaking industry in the Flemish regions.

Such studies on a uniform scheme enable the student to make comparisons with conditions in other situations at home and abroad. The value of the materials to the legislators of Belgium must be very great. The picture of a transitional, rural, and household industry, half-decayed and ready for the factory system, is in strong contrast with ordinary American conditions.

C. R. H.

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*Historical Jurisprudence: An Introduction to the Systematic Study of the Development of Law.* By GUY CARLETON LEE. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1900. 8vo, pp. xv + 517.

DR. LEE treats, in separate chapters, of the legal systems of Babylonia, Egypt, Phœnicia, Israel, India, and Greece, including them all in Part I, to which he gives the general title "The Foundations of Law." Part II is entitled "The Development of Jurisprudence," and gives a historical treatment of the growth of early Roman Law and the Justinian Code, closing with a brief description of the Canon Law and the Barbarian Codes. In Part III the introduction of Roman Law in the continental countries is described. The final chapter discusses the beginning of the English legal system.

The historical study of jurisprudence may be pursued in either of at least two ways. On the one hand, it may be made a historical account of the development of different legal systems; on the other, it may be treated from an evolutionary standpoint, the growth of law being regarded as a process by which certain principles have been developed from a few elementary and fundamental ideas. It is the first of these two modes of treatment that has been adopted by Dr. Lee in the book before us, and his work therefore amounts merely to a series of more or less disconnected monographs dealing with the various systems of law of which he takes account. Yet this purely descriptive method does not seem to have been the one originally contemplated by the author.

Historical Jurisprudence deals with law as it appears in its various forms and at its several stages of development. It holds fast the thread which binds together the modern and the primitive conceptions of law, and seeks to